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FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF

BELOIT COLLEGE.

JANUARY, 1849.

BELOIT, WISCONSIN:
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JOURNAL OFFICE, BELOIT, WIS.
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R E P O R T.

IN presenting their First Annual Report, the Trustees of Beloit College deem it proper to lay before the public a brief account of the origin, design and plan of the institution, together with a statement of its progress and present condition.

HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

It was not until about ten years since that the main tide of emigration reached the western shore of Lake Michigan, and began to spread over the prairies of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. Among the settlers have been multitudes of foreigners, especially from the North of Europe and from Germany; but the main portion in numbers, as well as in influence, is from the States which lie along the great northern thoroughfares of our country, and which have received their institutions—religious, educational and political—from the Puritans. It is characteristic of the sons of New England, that in all their migrations they carry their Penates with them. Accordingly it was not long before houses for the day school and the Sabbath worship began to appear upon the prairies. In 1840 the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin was formed, consisting of twenty-one churches and fourteen ministers. The population of the Territory, according to the census of that year, was 30,945. It is believed that the adjacent portion of Illinois was supplied with the preached gospel in nearly the same ratio.

The hope of seeing among themselves educational institutions like those of New England, lay from the first very near to the heart of these ministers and churches. The establishment of a College was made a subject of special action by the Convention of Wisconsin, in the first years of its existence, but no definite result was reached until the year 1844. In June, 1844, the meeting of the North-Western Convention of ministers and church delegates, at Cleveland, Ohio, afforded the friends of religion and of learning from this region, an opportunity for conference among themselves and with other friends of education. The consultations, commenced at Cleveland, resulted in an invitation to the

friends of Christian education in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, to meet in convention at Beloit, on the 6th of August of the same year. In accordance with this call, there were present

From Iowa,	4 ministers,		
“ Illinois,	13	“	14 delegates,
“ Wisconsin,	16	“	10 “
	—		—
	33		24

Total number of ministers and delegates, 57.

Rev. Theron Baldwin, Secretary of the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, was also present and took part in the deliberations of the meeting.

This convention spent two days in the serious, earnest and prayerful consideration of the subject which had called them together. After deciding that it was expedient to provide for the wants of Iowa by a distinct College, they unanimously resolved ‘that the exigences of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin required that those sections should unite in establishing a College, and a Female Seminary of the highest order,’ and recommended that one should be in Illinois contiguous to Wisconsin, and the other in Wisconsin contiguous to Illinois.

The reasons which led to this decision, were such as these: The American portion of the population, of both sections, being mostly from the North-Eastern States, had common interests and sympathies. The situation of the country was also such as to promise that the succeeding generations would be no less homogenous in their character than the first settlers. It was believed that the people of this section would not be content with Colleges in any respect inferior to those which they had left in the States from which they came, and that all the resources of the whole region must be united in order to establish and maintain institutions which would equal and keep pace with the progress of the Colleges in the North-Eastern States. There were, moreover, many on both sides of the State line, who held dear the religious and educational associations which they had brought from the land of their common origin, and who desired to see upon their common border an Evangelical College, as an altar of witness between them to remind them of their common duty to this land which Providence seemed to have reserved to become the New-England of the North-West.

Having come to this decision, the convention proceeded to appoint a committee of ten to procure the requisite information with reference to

the location of both institutions, and to report at a convention to be held at Beloit, on the last Tuesday in October of the same year. As the business intrusted to this committee was of permanent importance to the enterprise, their names and places of residence at the time are subjoined :

Rev. Messrs. A. Kent, Galena ; C. Waterbury, Freeport ; F. Bascom, Chicago ; E. Brown, Byron ; N. C. Clark, Elgin, Ill. ; S. Peet, Milwaukee ; J. D. Stevens, Platteville, A. Gaston, Delavan, H. Foote, Racine ; O. P. Clinton, Aztalan, Wis.

The convention which met in October, consisted of ten ministers and four delegates from Illinois, and twenty-one ministers and fifteen delegates from Wisconsin. The committee appointed by the previous convention made a report recommending Beloit as the location of the College, and communicating a proposition from the people of that village, pledging an eligible site and \$7000 toward the erection of a college edifice, together with their sympathies, prayers, and future efforts according to their means.

The convention, however, felt that there was need of careful deliberation and comparison of views, before deciding upon the propriety of attempting to unite Wisconsin and Northern Illinois in a work of this kind. After a session of two days they agreed upon a resolution expressing their own concurrence in the decision of the previous convention, but recommending "that more time be allowed and further measures taken in order to ascertain the views of all the ministers and churches in this region prior to final action." By their direction a circular was prepared, stating the question to the churches, and inviting them to meet in convention, at Beloit, on the last Tuesday of May, 1845. Committees were also appointed who visited in the interval the several ecclesiastical bodies on both sides of the line, and laid the whole subject before them.

In this third convention, which assembled on Tuesday, May 27th, 1845, all the Congregational and Presbyterian ecclesiastical bodies then in this region, were represented as follows :

Ottawa Presbytery,	Ill.,	4	ministers,	1	delegate,
Galena	"	4	"	2	"
Fox River Union,	"	3	"	2	"
Rock River Association,	"	4	"	2	"
Milwaukee Convention,	Wis.,	8	"	9	"
Beloit	"	15	"	10	"
Mineral Point	"	4	"	1	"
		—			
		42			27

Rev. Dr. Linsley, President of Marietta College, and Rev. Prof. Gale, of Knox College, and several other clergymen from different States, were also present and contributed the aid of their judgment, experience and sympathy.

The convention was opened on Tuesday evening, by an address from Pres. Linsley. On Wednesday morning, after an hour spent in prayer for Divine guidance, the convention proceeded to the discussion of the great question which had been submitted to the churches by the preceding convention. The discussion was continued through the forenoon, afternoon and evening of Wednesday, and resumed on Thursday forenoon, after another hour spent in prayer, and resulted in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, which had been postponed by the former convention :

"Whereas, A convention held at this place, Aug. 7th, 1844, did unanimously resolve, 'That the exigences of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin require that there be a College and a Female Seminary of the highest order located in this region, one to be located in Northern Illinois contiguous to Wisconsin, and the other in Wisconsin contiguous to Illinois,'

"Therefore Resolved, That this convention approve of that resolution."

The subject was freely and carefully canvassed, in all its bearings. The convention felt that they were about to take a step which could not be retraced, and in which the interests of religion and learning, for many generations, were involved. The solemn feeling which pervaded the convention as they drew near to the vote, will not soon be forgotten, and we trust that their prayers are held in remembrance before God. The final vote stood, Ayes 63, Noes 1.

The convention then proceeded to accept the proposition made by the citizens of Beloit, and appointed a committee of five gentlemen from various parts of the field, to fix upon the site of the College. They likewise appointed a committee of ten to devise plans and mature measures preliminary to the establishment of a College at Beloit, and authorized them to call another convention to receive their report. A committee was also appointed to receive proposals and consider measures for the speedy establishment of the Female Seminary, and to report to the same convention.

The following resolution was introduced, and unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, That the moral and religious as well as educational interests of that portion of the West represented in this convention, demand

the publication of a religious newspaper at Chicago, which may be a common vehicle of intelligence for the churches, and worthy of the patronage of the whole community.”*

After adopting resolutions expressive of thankful recognition of the special supervision of God, manifested in the whole discussion and in conducting them to so harmonious a result, and commending the enterprise to the support and prayers of the churches, the convention adjourned.

The fourth and last convention met Oct. 21st, 1845. Although the objects of this convention respected only matters of detail, yet the continued interest felt in the enterprise was manifested by the presence of twenty-four ministers, representing all the Congregational and Presbyterian ecclesiastical bodies in the region, and seven delegates.

Upon the recommendation of the committee of the previous convention, the site upon which the college edifice has since been erected, was selected, the provisions of a charter suitable for the College were considered, and the following gentlemen elected as a Board of Trustees, to whom the further organization and supervision of both the College and the Female Seminary were intrusted:

Rev. A. KENT, Galena, Ill.	G. W. HICKOX, Iowa Co., Wis.
“ D. CLARY, Beloit, Wis.	A. RAYMOND, Elgin, Ill.
“ S. PEET, “ “	C. M. GOODSSELL, Geneva, Wis.
“ F. BASCOM, Chicago,	E. H. POTTER, Rockford, Ill.
“ J. D. STEVENS, Platteville, Wis.	L. G. FISHER, Beloit, Wis.
“ A. L. CHAPIN, Milwaukee, “	W. TALCOTT, Rockton, Ill.
“ C. WATERBURY, Freeport, Ill.	C. S. HEMPSTEAD, Galena, Ill.
“ R. M. PEARSON, Grand de Tour.	S. HINMAN, Prairieville, Wis.

Upon a view of the work which had been entrusted to them, the Trustees felt the same impression of the necessity of careful deliberation, which had prevailed in the conventions. Accordingly the year 1846 was spent in consultation and active correspondence with friends of science and religion in various quarters, and in other labors to perfect the plans and prepare for laying the foundation of institutions which should attempt the realization of such hopes as had inspired the design of founding the College and the associated Female Seminary.

Charters for both institutions were secured at the succeeding meetings of the Legislatures of Wisconsin and Illinois. In the course of the

* In accordance with this resolution, the "Herald of the Prairies" has since been established, and is now in the third year of its existence.

year, a donation of land, which had some years previously been consecrated to this work by Rev. Henry Barber, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., was legally transferred to the charge of the Board. This land has since been sold for \$1000.

Early in the spring of 1847, preparations were commenced on the proposed site of the College, and on the 24th of June in that year, the corner-stone of the first college building was laid with appropriate religious exercises. On that occasion it was announced that Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of New London, Ct., had made a donation of lands valued at \$10,000 for the endowment of a professorship.

In November a small Freshman Class was organized, and provision made for their instruction until permanent Professors should be appointed.

In May, 1848, the Trustees met and elected Rev. Jackson J. Bushnell, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Rev. Joseph Emerson, A. M., Professor of Languages, and those gentlemen entered upon the duties of their respective departments.

During the summer and autumn, donations in books and money were received from the East to the amount of about \$1000. Application for aid was made in October to the "Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West." The Directors of that Society voted to receive the College under their patronage, and made an appropriation for the support of the instructors. About the same time the Presbyterian and Congregational General Convention of Wisconsin passed a resolution "most cordially commending the College to the confidence and support of the churches within their bounds, and to Christians and the community generally."

The college edifice was so far finished as to be ready for occupancy in the Fall. The original pledge of the citizens of Beloit contemplated a site upon the prairie near the village, valued at \$500, together with \$7000 toward the erection of a building. A more valuable site within the village itself was afterwards selected, and the subscriptions for the edifice were also considerably increased, so that the entire donation of the village to the enterprise is now estimated at \$12,000, which will afford means for the completion of the building and the improvement of the grounds.

ESTABLISHED?

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in the figures of life, and the figures are introduced only to show that there is no extraor-
 dinary hazard of life attendant upon emigration to this portion of the West.

Gen. Assoc. of Mass. 1846-7, 1 to 65.8 Conn. Gen. Association, 1846-7, 1 to 62.0
 " " 1847-8, 1 to 64.0 " " " 1847-8, 1 to 65.8

Beloit Convention, annual average for four years, 1 to 90.8

Milwaukee " " " " three years, 1 to 89.75

Church in Beloit, annual average for ten years, 1 to 126.7

year, a donation of land, which had some years previously been consecrated to this work by Rev. Henry Barber, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., was legally transferred to the college by the Board. This land has since been sold for \$1000.

Early in the spring of 1848 the corner-stone of the first college building was laid. On that occasion exercises were held. Dr. Williams, of New London, gave \$10,000 for the endowment.

In November a small Female Seminary was organized and pointed.

In May, 1848, the Trustees, A. M., Professor of Theology, Rev. Joseph Emerson, A. M., and others entered upon the duties of the college.

During the summer an appeal was received from the East to aid was made in October. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church voted to receive the College. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church passed a resolution "most cordially expressing confidence and support of the college and the community."

The college edifice was completed in the Fall. The original plan was a site upon the prairie. The college received \$7000 toward the erection of the building. The village itself was at that time a small hamlet. The edifice were also considered as a means for the completion of the building and the improvement of the grounds.

WHY WAS BELOIT COLLEGE ESTABLISHED?

THE preceding sketch of the history of the enterprise shows the spirit of those with whom it originated, and the objects which they hoped to attain. The members of the several conventions came from all parts of the region, and with widely differing views as to the measures which ought to be taken. The unanimity which marked their action in every stage, was the result of a candid, serious and prayerful consideration of the whole case as it presented itself upon a comparison of the views and feelings which each had brought from his own locality. This unanimity, under such circumstances, is perhaps in itself a stronger proof of the wisdom of the steps which were taken, than any argument which could be comprised within the limits of the present statement. If the region had not been of sufficient importance to require a collegiate institution, or if any College already in existence had been so situated as to supply that want, or if the Providence of God had not seemed to make it the particular duty of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations to undertake the work, they might have felt justified in shrinking from such an effort. But neither of these were, in their minds, doubtful questions. The prospective importance of this section they inferred from its immense agricultural and mineral resources, its extensive water power, its open communication with the great markets of the East and the South, its salubrious climate,* and especially from the numbers and character of the emigrants who were constantly crowding into the country. The result has thus far more than verified their anticipations. The district between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi—a

* The following statistics will show the comparative annual ratio of deaths among the members of churches in the North-West and in New England. They are derived from the official reports of ecclesiastical bodies, omitting in each case those churches whose returns are manifestly incomplete. The apparent difference in favor of Wisconsin is doubtless owing to the fact that the members of churches here are generally in the vigor of life, and the figures are adduced only to show that there is no extraordinary hazard of life attendant upon emigration to this portion of the West.

Gen. Assoc. of Mass. 1846-7, 1 to 65.8	Conn. Gen. Association, 1846-7, 1 to 62.0
" " 1847-8, 1 to 64.0	" " " 1847-8, 1 to 65.8

Beloit Convention, annual average for four years, 1 to 90.8

Milwaukee " " " three years, 1 to 89.75

Church in Beloit, annual average for ten years, 1 to 128.7

district about equal to New England in extent—which was hardly known ten years since, has now a population considerably greater than that of either New Hampshire, Vermont or Connecticut. It contains several thriving cities, and many villages which count their population by thousands, while the resources of the country seem almost as yet untouched, and its progress is still as rapid as ever. The political importance to which it is rising, is indicated by the fact that the northern half of it has within the last year become a State, and is, by the provisions of the bill for its admission into the Union, entitled to three representatives in the popular branch of the National Legislature. The Roman Catholics have manifested their estimation of the importance of this section by the establishment of two Colleges upon it.

The particular obligation resting upon the Presbyterians and Congregationalists in reference to the Christian education of this section is indicated by the fact that they have already two hundred churches upon it,—a greater number than in Maine, or New Hampshire, or Vermont, or on the Western Reserve. Thus they have assumed a responsibility for the training of the generations which are to arise here, which they are not at liberty to evade.

The necessity of establishing a new College, arises from the character of the settlers of this region. They are very a different class of emigrants from those who have settled southern and central Indiana and Illinois, and are chiefly of that New England stock who are not accustomed to be dependent upon any other community for their institutions, either political, religious or educational. This state of things, while it made yet more imperative the duty of those who held the Puritan faith to provide collegiate education for this people, also rendered it impossible to extend over them the influence of any of the excellent institutions which Christian liberality had already planted.

In the aspect which society is assuming in the North-West, the friends of education have seen much both to demand and encourage an enterprise of this character. A zeal for education,* especially common school education, has developed itself on this soil with a vigor which indicates very clearly the source from which it is derived. At the same time, however, there is manifest a painful tendency on the part of a great portion of the emigrants from the East, to throw off the restraints

* As an indication of this spirit, it may be proper to mention, that the Constitution of Wisconsin consecrates to Common Schools all extraordinary sources of revenue, leaving the expenses of the State Government to be met by direct taxation.

of the religion of their fathers. There is no fear that there will not be Colleges here ; but if the religious community wish to have institutions from which the hostility of open enemies of their faith, or a vague dread of "sectarianism" on the part of those who have little thought upon religious matters, or the real clashing of different denominations, shall not exclude that degree of living religious influence which is deemed essential as a part of a liberal education, they must move in the matter as religious men. The people of Wisconsin and northern Illinois, coming from among Congregational and Presbyterian Colleges at the East, are prepared to receive and appreciate a similar institution here. Hence it becomes the duty of those denominations to establish such a College, and to do all which their combined energies can effect to make its advantages equal to the demands of the community.

In addition to the considerations connected with the formation of society in the North-West, Christian parents have felt the need of an institution where their own sons could obtain a liberal education without the expense or the hazard attendant upon sending them to a distant College. Such a College is also needed, and needed immediately, in order that the churches and waste places in this region may be supplied with preachers of the gospel. Hitherto New England has furnished the men who have planted churches here. But statistics show that the number now preparing for the ministry in New England, is not sufficient to supply the annual call for new laborers in New England itself, and for the foreign field. The western churches, then, must prepare either to dispense with an educated ministry, or to raise up such a ministry among themselves.

LOCATION OF THE COLLEGE.

Having satisfied their own minds as to the necessity of founding a College to meet the wants of the country lying between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, the friends of the enterprise looked for a suitable location. They wished for a healthful and pleasant situation near the State line, central and easily accessible, in a village large enough to afford the many forming influences of a prosperous and refined surrounding community, without the temptations and distractions of a large city. Especially they wished that the College should be in a place where public sentiment was strongly on the side of morality and religion, and among a people ready and able to aid in furthering the intellectual,

moral and religious objects of the institution, as well as in promoting its pecuniary interests. All these particulars seemed so united in the village of Beloit as to leave no hesitation in the minds of the convention, in selecting that place as the location of the College.

Beloit is a village of 1700 inhabitants, situated on both sides of Rock River, and on the State line. The lines of railroad now projected and in process of construction, will soon bring it within a few hours ride of every important point in the district for which the College is intended. Facts stated under the preceding heads, show the healthfulness of the place, and the interest which the citizens have manifested in the enterprise. In point of religious privileges, few villages at the West are so highly favored as Beloit. There are in the village four churches, all of them evangelical, containing about five hundred communicants, of whom more than two hundred are connected with the Congregational church, which is the largest in Wisconsin; and it will be recollected that the original pledge of the people of Beloit, included their sympathies and prayers as well as their efforts.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The duty committed to the Trustees by the Convention embraced the establishment of a Female Seminary, at some suitable point in Illinois, contiguous to Wisconsin. Immediately after their organization, the Board took measures for the fulfillment of this part of their trust. Arrangements were made which it was hoped would have enabled the Seminary to go into operation before the present time. Unforeseen circumstances have hitherto prevented the accomplishment of the object. It is, however, still the purpose of the Trustees to carry forward this work as soon as Providence shall open the way. They are deeply impressed with the importance of erecting in this region a Protestant institution bearing to female education a relation analogous to that which the College bears to the education of the other sex. They hope at no distant day to call the attention of the community to the object of establishing on a permanent basis a Female Seminary not inferior in real advantages to any in the United States.

PLAN OF THE COLLEGE.

ITS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER. Though the College is in some degree connected with a particular denomination, it is not designed to promote any merely sectarian or partizan ends. Its founders were impressed with the conviction that it is to the last degree important that a living religious influence should prevail, not only around but within the walls of an institution in which the characters of young men are to be formed during those important years which are spent in acquiring a liberal education. They wished to have an evangelical college church, and regular meetings for prayer, and revivals, and a system of instruction which should not suffer the great truths of the Gospel to be forgotten in the pursuit of other knowledge. They thought that connection with some particular denomination was as necessary to such an institution as to a private Christian. As they were themselves generally attached to the faith of the Pilgrim Fathers, they have put the College under the guardianship of men whom they supposed faithful to those principles. It will be, however, the effort of its guardians to give prominence to the great doctrines of evangelical Christianity rather than to non-essential sectarian differences; and they will cordially welcome to a share in its privileges all who agree with them as to the aim of education.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER. The Trustees found upon their hands the duty of arranging the details of the departments of Instruction and Discipline. But the demands of the community at large, as well as the known views of those by whose appointment they were called to act, left no question in their minds as to the general principles which were to govern their action. Accordingly they have thought it their duty to adopt a course of preparatory and collegiate study parallel to those of the first colleges in the older states, and to commit the charge of the instruction to men familiar with the methods of teaching now adopted in those Colleges, as well as with the branches they are called to teach. The Professors who have already entered upon their duties, were educated at Yale, and have had experience as instructors at that institution and at Western Reserve College, and the Trustees are now engaged in inquiry and correspondence with a view to the appointment of a Pres-

ident, and Professors in other departments of instruction, as soon as the college classes shall be so far advanced as to require their services.

It is the desire and will be the effort of the guardians of the institution, to make its diploma a certificate of intellectual training and scientific attainment not surpassed in any portion of the country. They are aware that the attainment of such an object is no light work; but the circumstances in which they are placed do not leave them at liberty to propose any other standard, and they are encouraged to believe that those whose enlightened views have required them to attempt so great a work, will support them in the effort to provide the means for its accomplishment.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra through simple equations, Latin Grammar, Cicero's Select Orations, Sallust, Virgil, Greek Grammar, the four Gospels, and the Greek Reader. Candidates for an advanced standing will also be examined in the various branches which have been pursued by the class they may propose to enter.

Satisfactory testimonials of good moral character are required, and no one can be admitted to the Freshman Class until he has completed his fourteenth year, nor to an advanced standing without a proportionate increase of age.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.	{	Lincoln's Livy.
	{	Loomis' Algebra.
	{	Ancient History.
	{	Homer's Iliad—Felton's edition.
Second Term.	{	Livy continued.
	{	Algebra finished. Loomis' Geometry begun.
	{	Iliad continued.
Third Term.	{	Gould's Horace—Odes.
	{	Geometry continued.
	{	Wheeler's Herodotus.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- First Term. { Horace—Satires and Epistles.
 Geometry finished. Plane Trigonometry.
 Herodotus continued. Xenophon's Memorabilia.
- Second Term. { Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia.
 Spherical Trigonometry. Mensuration and Surveying.
 The Alcestis of Euripides—Woolsey's edition.
 Rhetoric.
- Third Term. { The Prometheus of Æschylus.
 Cicero de Oratore.
 Navigation. Analytical Geometry.
 Mineralogy.

JUNIOR CLASS.

- First Term. { Tacitus.
 Olmsted's Natural Philosophy.
 Electra of Sophocles. Plato's Gorgias.
- Second Term. { Tacitus continued.
 Natural Philosophy.
 Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown.
- Third Term. { Natural Philosophy finished.
 Olmsted's Astronomy.
 Select Latin.
 Natural Theology. Evidences of Christianity.

SENIOR CLASS.

- First Term. { Olmsted's Astronomy—Mason's Supplement.
 Intellectual Philosophy. Logic.
 Chemistry and Geology.
- Second Term. { Differential and Integral Calculus.
 Moral Philosophy.
 Political Economy.
 Select Greek.
- Third Term. { Meteorology.
 Zoology. Physiology.
 Story on the Constitution.
 Butler's Analogy.

Instruction will be given in the departments of Natural Science, by recitations from text books, accompanied by theoretical and experimental lectures. A full system of Rhetorical training, designed to exercise the students in elocution, composition and debate, and varied to suit their different stages of advancement, will be pursued throughout the course.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The annual Commencement will be held on the fourth Wednesday in July of each year. The first term begins eight weeks from that date, and continues fourteen weeks. A vacation then intervenes of two weeks, followed by the second term of thirteen weeks. The third term begins on the fourth Wednesday of April, and continues thirteen weeks till Commencement.

EXPENSES.

The annual charges of the Treasurer are,

For instruction,	\$30,00	
For incidental expenses,	4,50—	\$34,50

The ordinary expenses of the student are,

For board for 40 weeks, (without room,)	40,00
For room rent, fuel, lights, furniture, &c.,	20,00
For washing,	8,00
For use of books,	7,50
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	\$110,00

Arrangements are contemplated for reducing the ordinary expenses of the student even below this estimate. An effort is also now in progress to provide means for paying the tuition of indigent pious students, preparing for the ministry. The American Education Society extends aid to young men of this class, to the amount of eighty dollars a year. It is believed that this assistance, together with the avails of such amount of labor as is conducive to health, will enable students to complete the college course without interruption and without incurring debt.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In order to insure young men commencing study the best facilities for preparation during the infancy of classical education in this region, the Trustees have established a Preparatory Department. It is, however, intended to continue that department as a branch of the College only until schools of a high order shall be permanently established in the various parts of the field. The studies pursued in this department, as preparatory to the College course, will be as follows :

Morse's Geography, Wells' English Grammar, Adams' Arithmetic, Loomis' Algebra, Andrews' Latin Grammar and Reader, Andrews' Sallust, Bowen's Virgil, Folsom's Cicero's Orations, Sophocles' Greek Grammar and Lessons, Colton's Greek Reader, Greek Testament.

Exercises in Declamation, and in Latin, Greek and English Composition, throughout the course.

During the past year this Department has been under the care of Mr. S. T. Merrill, Principal of Beloit Seminary, in conjunction with the Professors of the College.

The charge for tuition in this Department is \$20 per annum.

LIBRARY, CABINET AND APPARATUS.

While the Trustees regard the character of the instruction and the moral and intellectual influences by which the student is surrounded as matters of the first importance in a literary institution, they are still fully aware of the necessity of libraries, cabinets and apparatus, both as auxiliary to the several departments of instruction, and in order to enable the College to co-operate with institutions in other parts of the country in advancing the cause of science. Within the past year their enterprise has become so far advanced that attention could advantageously be directed to these objects. As the commencement of a philosophical apparatus, a complete and valuable set of instruments for meteorological observations has been manufactured for the College by Chamberlain & Co. of Boston. A library of between seven and eight hundred volumes has been procured, principally by donations of books. By the assistance of a few friends of the enterprise in different parts of the country, a cabinet has been commenced, which now contains about five hundred specimens, illustrating the geology and mineralogy of the Atlantic States as well as of the West. Arrangements have to some extent been made and still more extensive and systematic arrangements are in contemplation, for making collections suitable to aid in the study of the various departments of natural science, and particularly for forming cabinets illustrating as fully as possible the natural history and antiquities of the North-West. The friends of science generally, to whose voluntary co-operation the present cabinet owes much of its value, are invited to aid in the prosecution of these objects.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing statement the Trustees have aimed to present their views as to the character of the duties committed to them, and to report the progress which they have thus far been able to make in the discharge of their trust. They have been appointed to act as stewards of the benevolence of the friends of Christian education, in erecting a College suited to hold in the North-West the same position which is held by Colleges in the North-Eastern States. They need not say that this seems to them a great work,—a work requiring very great labor and thought, and large pecuniary resources. They have been and must be dependent upon those interested in such an object in various portions of the country, for the advice and information, as well as for the means necessary for its accomplishment.

Such a College requires a large expenditure for the support of instructors, for the erection of buildings, for the purchase and care of books, apparatus, and scientific collections, and for a variety of other objects essential to its efficiency and usefulness; and a great proportion of this expense must be met before the institution can come into full operation. This is peculiarly the case with the present enterprise. This College cannot be left to grow by slow degrees, like Dartmouth or Yale, on account of the advanced state of general science, of the Colleges among which it ought to take rank, and of the community in which it is situated.

In view of these circumstances the Trustees have resolved to make an effort to raise endowments to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars within a short term of years, and have taken measures for laying the claims of the institution before the friends of Christian education, both at the West and at the East. In their own region they expect to find a cordial support, both from the churches of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations, and from the friends of education throughout the community. But they cannot expect to obtain that amount of endowment which seems to be required, without appealing to eastern as well as to western liberality. And they do not feel that in laying their case before the patriots and Christians of the older States they are asking alms of strangers. They are only calling upon those who have sent their children to spend their lives here, to provide for their posterity such advantages as they had themselves inherited from their ancestors. In view of the importance of the influences—political, social, and moral—which are to flow back from the new States to the old, those who have

commenced this enterprise have considered themselves as laboring for the security of their old homes as well as of the land to which Providence has brought them.

An institution, therefore, which has for its object the intellectual and moral training of those who are to give character to coming generations in the North-West, has claims upon the friends of learning and religion throughout the country, and to their confidence and support this enterprise is commended.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT.

AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions of sundry citizens of Beloit for the site,	\$3,000
First subscription of the citizens of Beloit for Buildings, in 1844,	5,000
Second subscription by the same in 1848, for Buildings,	4,000
Donation of 3000 acres of land for endowing a Professorship, by Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of New London, Ct.,	10,000
Donation of 160 acres of land, by Rev. H. Barber, Amenia, N. Y.,	1,000
Subscription of the Congregational Church, Saybrook, Ct., for founding a Charity Scholarship,	550
Subscription at the East to Library and Apparatus,	450
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	\$24,000

The amount collected from the above is invested as follows:

In the College site, as furnished by citizens of Beloit,	\$2,000
In the Building, amount paid on Beloit subscription,	4,500
In lots adjacent to the College grounds,	1,000
In Library and Apparatus, donations for those objects,	450
In Bonds on interest under security,	3800
In lands remaining unsold,	6300
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Amount collected,	\$19,050
Subscriptions not yet collected,	4,950
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	\$24,000

The current expenditure from May 1st, 1848, to Jan. 1st, 1849,
has been as follows:

For salaries of Instructors,	\$900
“ Agency,	90
“ Incidental expenses,	75
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	\$1065

Current receipts:

From Tuition,	\$230
“ Interest of funds,	260— \$490
Deficit,	575
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	\$1065

Arrangements have been made by which it is expected that this deficiency of current receipts will be met before the close of the present collegiate year. It is the settled design and policy of the Trustees, to limit the annual expenses to that current income which may properly be devoted to such purposes, and thus avoid both the incurring of debt and the absorption of permanent funds.



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